

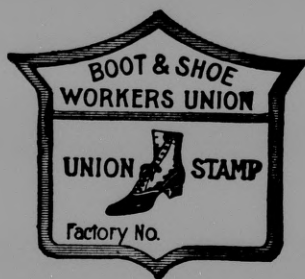
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 28, 1914.

THE STOCKTON CONTROVERSY.
ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT.
GOLD STANDARD HAS FAILED.
AGAINST PROHIBITION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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-:-

The Stockton Controversy

-:-

The fight against the non-union shop in the city of Stockton is still being vigorously prosecuted, and with even greater success than the unions had hoped for in such a short time.

In spite of the efforts of the employers to present a cheerful front, it is patent to anyone who takes the trouble to examine into the situation that those who are furnishing the sinews of war for them are becoming discouraged owing to the daily desertions from their ranks, and that a storm will break among them shortly. They are becoming so irritable that the least little thing throws them into a wild and ungovernable rage. When members of the Stockton Women's Union Label League called upon C. E. Manthey, president of the board of trustees of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, and, in a ladylike manner, requested him to use his good office in an endeavor to have the Chamber of Commerce withdraw its indorsement of the "open shop" war, he was so incensed over such a modest request that he insulted three of the most active workers in the league.

The parade held last Saturday afternoon was a great success, more than 600 women and children of Stockton taking part in it.

First came the union band, and then an amusing picture of the M. M. and E.'s "long hours and short wages"—a midget representing short pay and a lengthy individual towering nearly seven feet—the long hours.

There was a float of "Labor and Capital," showing a proud family grouped about a lavish table, and then the poverty-stricken family of the worker. An old lady, seventy-two years old, walked the entire distance of the march. A little child, not yet three, trudged all the way holding tight to his mother's skirts. He is the son of a union electrician.

There were several groups of boys in the parade. They carried transparencies bearing legends like this:

"The closed shop protects Stockton's choicest products—its children."

"Help us save our homes."

"Help us to protect our papa's wages."

"Short hours for father."

"If the M. M. & E. can organize, why can't Dads?"

"The open shop—open to the work of little children and women."

"The closed shop—closed to poverty."

Union conditions mean "Happy children."

Union wages mean "Well-cared-for housewives."

"And Jesus said: 'Know ye not all men are brothers?'"

"City Fathers, please keep out the gun men."

"Union labor says: 'In God is our strength.' M. M. & E. says: 'In guns is our strength.'"

"Union wages protect all ages."

"The children of the taxpayers attend schools built by strangers."

"We want a country to sing about."

Arrangements have been made to have moving pictures of the parade displayed throughout the country.

G. D. Graham, the former gunman and personal body-guard of General Manager Calkins of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, was attacked last week by five men, alleged to be in the employ of the M. M. & E. Graham gave some sensational testimony against Calkins and the inner workings of the M. M. & E. after his former employers deserted him, and his presence in Stockton is causing the association considerable uneasiness. Because union men came to Graham's rescue and secured his release from jail, he is now looked upon as a traitor by the members of the M. M. & E. and their gang of imported strikebreakers and gunmen.

Graham tells his experience with the M. M. & E. strong arm men as follows:

"I have remained in Stockton since my release from jail. I have realized that I was now considered an enemy by the association and I was on the lookout. Thursday evening about 8:30 o'clock I was on North El Dorado street when five men came towards me from across the street. I heard one of them say, 'That's him. Let's get him.'"

"Before I could protect myself I was struck on the head. The five men then jumped me. I struck two of them. Two women passed and screamed. The men hurriedly left. I don't know who they were, but I think they are the five gunmen that were imported by the M. M. & E. from San Francisco to kill a few union men."

The five gunmen arrested on August 10th with an automobile load of guns, blackjacks and pick handles have had their trials postponed until October 1st. At the time of their arrest the men gave their names and occupations as follows: H. Le Jeune, strikebreaker; A. B. Steffen, strikebreaker; Charles Miller, strikebreaker; A. D. Duncan, strikebreaker, and F. Wilson, strikebreaker. They had removed the automobile license number from the machine to avoid identification, but this precaution proved of no value because the police caught them before they had an opportunity to use their weapons.

Several members of the Stockton Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association appeared before the Industrial Relations Commission in San Francisco during the week, and each admitted it was the purpose of the association to put organized labor out of business in Stockton through the medium of the open shop. In fact they testified that the constitution of the organization provided for the open shop as one of its essentials.

The situation in Stockton, as a whole, looks very good from the union standpoint, and but needs the continued financial assistance of the labor movement to assure final victory.

The boycott of the Sperry Flour Company's products is of prime importance and must be kept up.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.

L.

"Government is easy. Government only becomes difficult when the lawyers get hold of it," said Napoleon. "They get it into a hard knot, and the soldiers have to come and cut it." The world seems to be busy just now on the latter part of the job.

Modern development, social, industrial or commercial has advanced far beyond its political evolution. Added science, and everything that science has given, plus all available intelligence and energy, has been used to manufacture appliances and wealth. Every added power that has come to men only has gone to make the rich richer, and the poor less necessary to its industries. Government is buried in the rusted-out traditions of the eighteenth century, and tied up with laws into a helpless imbecility of shysterism, while two-thirds of the population brood in semi-idleness today—thinking in despair of the tomorrow. Idealists wrestle with the condition, and attempt to meet it with some tons of new legislative enactments. The condition remains, and even grows more dense, as the idealists mire deeper in transcendental obsessions drawn from overmuch introspection, and "civilization" turns, like Mrs. Shelly's monster Frankenstein, ready to destroy its creator.

Two profound social forces have grown out of the condition—Nihilism and Socialism. The Nihilists have with them the academicians, who have reduced education to machine-made mediocrity; who think in distorted historical terms, and see nothing of the real world around them; who have built up a false philosophy, a false political economy, and a false civilization, preaching more of the same educational hallucination as the true way to New Jerusalem. The Nihilists also have most of the capitalists with them, who smugly calculate that if Julius Caesar had invested a penny in his day at six per cent, interest compounded semi-annually, that it would have grown by this time into a world of solid gold; and so it would have, only that the world is mostly mud, out of which men were created, and Caesar's penny, like most of modern capital, turned to water. The Nihilists also have with them a large aggregation of lawyers, busily engaged in looking for a loose end in the tangle of laws, constitutions and judicial decisions out of which they have created the new Frankenstein. By purely alchemic transformation these lawyers biennially become "statesmen," and stalk about our narrow world preaching of full dinner pails to men with empty stomachs. What an agglomeration of Nihilists these academicians, capitalists, lawyers and statesmen are, as they gather around their Frankenstein, wondering why so suddenly he turns ferocious; and—what a mark to shoot at!

A great deal of our modern false philosophy has been built upon the Darwinian theory of evolution, which late research has shown to be merely a half truth. The rock upon which our idealists split is the belief that our great intellectual achievement is a natural evolutionary effect which would continually react into higher and still higher forms. But while there is evolution, it is not continuous, but periodic—a species with each period reaching a certain climax of development, determined by the initial energy which inspired it, and which it cannot pass, but slowly degenerates, and finally dies out. Also that evolution does not proceed from the type or form most immediately behind it, as from ape to man, but from the lowest exponent of the type. Biology supplies evidence that man never descended from the ape, and that the ape never advanced into a man. It shows that from inception to birth man passes through every form he has ever held since creation, beginning as an electron,

then as a more organic electrolyte, and through successive development towards man. Man and ape begin to show differentiation long before the ape form is approached, and the closer they seem to approach in period of development, the wider the difference becomes, and man never passes through the ape form. Both have received their initial qualities for development from some far more antecedent and primal form. There is not one missing link, but a complete succession of them between each species. The real derivation of man, or ape, or any other form of life is totally unknown. Furthermore, it has been shown by experiment that evolutionary change need not require long periods of time, but may occur with explosive suddenness. Social development follows an identical dynamic law. We do not find the splendid intellectual and material achievement of the Greco-Roman period, of which the present is a periodical and higher development, being brought forward by its academicians, lawyers or statesmen, but it proceeded from the slaves, the ignorant peasants and lowly people of the ancient underworld, submerged then, as the lowly populations are submerged now, by false philosophy, capitalistic parasitism and all the moribund debris of a degenerate, materialistic civilization. We do not find the French revolution which destroyed the parasitism of five centuries in two decades, proceeding from the intellectuals and higher-ups of the time, but from the sans-collots and the ignorant peasantry whose explosive energy overflowed all Europe with a storm of destruction.

But we see the socialistic dream of Plato in his Utopia, or of St. John in the Book of Revelations accepted as the faith of the Roman slave and imperial peasant. We see it repeated in the teachings of the encyclopedists and of J. J. Rousseau, and in the example of the humble farmers on the green at Lexington. But the dream of the ancient world was by people segregated in small municipal or tribal units, and it was to require fifteen centuries of its Christian idealism to produce the nation which had grown by the time of the French revolution. Now it has become the dream of every people in the world, except the negro population of Africa. It is more than a dream, for we are witnessing at this moment the tremendous unity of the modern world, engaged as fighting nations in a quarrel over the markets necessary for the sustenance of their respective populations—markets that collectively are sufficient for the needs of every living man if the civilized nations now engaged were not submerged by an enormous aggregation of capital which has been created out of the world's natural resources by the intervention of machinery. But the capital has become false, and therefore parasitical. The real capital—the natural resources—has in large sense disappeared. Its place is taken by a huge aggregation of debt—mere paper evidence of the used-up resources. The struggle for markets is only another name of a struggle for market monopoly by which only may the edifice of usury be preserved. The edifice itself was strained to the breaking point before the outbreak of hostilities. The gigantic nature of the struggle will leave it utterly broken.

England has involved all her colonies and India in the war. France will do likewise in her great North African empire. Germany, Austria and the Balkan States, Russia and Japan are involved. Italy and Greece are getting ready. By the time this article is printed the United States and China will be the only nations in the world not at war, and we in this country are not by any means so secure as many think. Clouds are gathering in the Pacific. The lawyers and watchful waiters are striving to reach a compromise in Mexico, where no compromise with the landed vested rights involved in the revolution is possible, and Villa, backed by 40,000 seasoned troops has al-

ready served notice that the lawyers are out of the game.

But here is the significant fact. All of these millions of soldiers are armed, dressed, move and fight in the most modern fashion, modeled on the same tactic, and move on the latest strategic plan. A regiment could be taken from any of the combatants and placed in an opposing army, and it would fit and move without a hitch. They are not merely armies, but nations and the citizens of nations with arms in their hands; and curiously, these citizens for decades have been absorbing an identical ideal. If the war shall pass beyond the range of merely diplomatic combinations, and the fight be continued to exhaustion, as now seems probable, there can scarcely be any other result than that these citizens of the world, now so curiously alike in both the arts of peace and war, may conclude a political unity that would conform to the actual industrial development that the world has already achieved. Either some form of political socialism will come, or else civilization will break down altogether, and peoples will revert to the simpler elements as happened in the slow dry rot of the ancient world.

(Continued next week.)

I blame equally those who take on themselves to praise man, those who take on themselves to blame him, and those who merely amuse themselves; I can approve those only who seek with tears.—Pascal.

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PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council has submitted to the Council for consideration the following charter amendment:

That a new section be added to Chapter III of Article II of the Charter of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, to be known as Section 7, and to read as follows:

Section 7. Any board, commission, or officer empowered by this charter to award contracts for work to be performed or done for the city and county, the cost or expense of which is to be paid by the city and county, may award a contract for such public work to a regular bidder other than the lowest regular bidder therefor, when in the judgment of such board, commission, or officer, the best interests of the city and county will be subserved thereby; provided, however, that the bid of such higher bidder does not in amount or price exceed by fifteen per centum that of such lowest bidder; and, further provided, that such judgment of such awarding board, commission, or officer, be based upon any or all of the following elements of consideration:

(a) The articles, or the materials to be used in or for the proposed work, such to be preferred as have been manufactured, made, or produced in the State of California, and such next to be preferred as have been partially so manufactured, made, or produced; provided that the same comply in fitness, utility, and quality with the requirements of the specifications for the work to be performed or done.

(b) The mechanical and other labor to be employed in or upon such work, such to be preferred as may be dependent upon industries established in the city and county.

(c) Responsibility for expedition and efficiency in the execution of the work under the contract to be awarded therefor, subject, however, to

the provisions of either or both of the preceding elements of consideration.

Any board, commission, or officer authorized by this charter to award contracts for furnishing or supplying articles, or materials for the use and purposes of the city and county or of any of the various departments, offices, or officers thereof, or any board, commission, or officer that may hereafter by amendment to this charter be created and vested with authority to award such contracts, shall always, fitness, utility, quality, and price being equal, prefer such articles, or such materials as have been manufactured, made, or produced in the State of California, and shall next prefer under like conditions such as have been partially manufactured, made or produced in the said State; and such board, commission, or officer may give a preference in price to a regular and responsible bidder offering to furnish or supply such articles or such materials as have been wholly manufactured, made, or produced in the said State, not to exceed by fifteen per centum the price of the lowest regular and responsible bidder therefor who offers to furnish or supply such as have not been either wholly or partially so manufactured, made, or produced; and, in case such lowest bidder offers to furnish or supply such articles, or such materials as have been but partially manufactured, made, or produced in the said State, such board, commission or officer may award a contract for the same to a regular and responsible bidder offering to furnish or supply such as have been wholly manufactured, made, or produced in the said State, at a price not to exceed by ten per centum that of such lowest bidder.

The provisions of Chapter I of Article VI of this Charter relating to contracts for public work, so far as the same can be made applicable, shall apply to all public work authorized or ordered to be done by the Board of Trustees of the Public

Library and Reading Rooms, or by the Playground Commissioners, or by any board, commission, or officer that may hereafter by amendment to this charter be provided for and empowered to award contracts for municipal work, subject, however, to the discretionary power that may be exercised in the awarding of contracts for public work as is in this section hereinbefore provided for.

LABOR DAY PLANS.

Plans for the big Labor Day celebration at the Stadium are practically complete. The committee is closing up the final details and in a few days will be prepared to announce the definite program.

The harness races give promise of being exciting and classy as some of the very best trotters and pacers in the State have been entered to compete for the prizes.

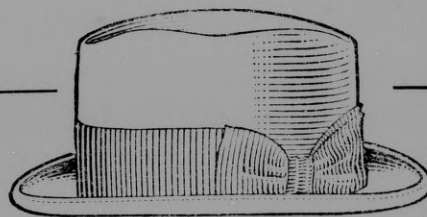
The athletic contests of various kinds also indicate rare sport as the top-notchers of the many clubs about the bay are included in the entries.

A band of 100 pieces will furnish music for the occasion and there will not be a dull moment during the entire day.

Details will be given in next week's issue.

The wiser men are, the more humbly will they submit to learn from others; they do not disdain the simplicity of those who teach them; they are willing to lower themselves to the level of husbandmen, of poor women, of children. Many things are known to the simple and unlearned which escape the notice of the wise. . . . Let no man therefore boast of his wisdom, or look down upon the lowly, who have knowledge of many secret things which God has not shown to those renowned for wisdom.—Roger Bacon.

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GOLD STANDARD HAS FAILED.

By Richard Caverly.

The essential attribute of money is general re-
ceivability. Money should not be a promise to
pay, but to receive, and to see that others receive.
Next to re-
ceivability the most vital fact of mon-
etary science is the movement or non-movement
of the money volume.

Through this prices may be controlled, arise or
fall produced, or a rise or fall from other causes
prevented, or checked and cancelled if it has oc-
curred.

Power to control the money volume is power
to do justice or injustice between debtor and
creditor, laborer and employer, buyer and seller,
landlord and tenant, interest receiver and interest
payer; power to increase the weight and value of
every debt, public or private; power to produce
panic or prosperity, to regulate industry and de-
termine the distribution of wealth.

Such a power is an attribute to the government
and ought to belong to none but the sovereign
people. The money volume should not be left
to chance or private manipulation, but subjected
to intelligent control to the interest of the public,
and not to private corporations. Steadiness of
value is the mortality of the dollar. An appre-
ciating dollar robs debtors and depresses indus-
try. A depreciating dollar robs creditors and
may lead to feverish speculation. The creditor
should receive the same purchasing power that
he lent, the same command over commodities,
service, all the means of life and happiness. To
accomplish this the dollar must not be based on
a gold standard, for the purchasing power of
gold is not constant, but exceedingly variable.
History and time has proved this statement. The
same is true of the bimetallic standard in a
slightly less degree.

The average purchasing power of gold and sil-
ver vibrates a little less than gold alone. Two
commodities may be better than one, but 100 or
200 or 500 commodities make a steadier base than
two. A list of all commodities would be constant
in the sum of its exchange values. If the value
of one commodity fell, the other would gain
what it lost, their purchasing power over it
would be increased in the same ratio that its
purchasing power over them is diminished, and
vice versa if one or more commodities rise in
exchangeable value the others fall in life ratio.
The true standard is a list of all commodities,
each one being entered according to its impor-
tance in consumption and expenditure. The near-
est practicable approach to this is a long list of
commodities weighted according to importance,
each commodity being entered in such amount
as to have the same value relatively to the total
value of the list, that the consumption of that
commodity has to the total consumption of the
community. The nearest of all commodities is a
large number of commodities so selected as to
fairly represent the various parts and classes of
the whole.

It is this composite or multiple standard, not
the gold or silver standard, which justice and
progress requires us to adopt. A national paper
money regulated in volume so as to be in har-
mony with this standard will constitute a mighty
power for justice and prosperity.

J. B. Forga, president of the First National
Bank of Chicago, says: "The weakness of the
banking system in the United States, and the
cause of the periodical money panics there are
attributable to the difficulty a large number of
small banks experience in individually control-
ling and carrying their cash reserves.

Such a wide distribution of the gold reserve
as is caused by more than 25,000 banks in the
United States, each undertaking to control and
carry its own share of it, is unscientific, wasteful,
dangerous and impractical.

"Whenever anything occurs to shake public
confidence, the banks are the first to take alarm.
Every bank proceeds to strengthen its own re-
serve by curtailing credits and converting loans
into cash.

"The result is that the gold supply of the
country, which, if mobilized and properly con-
trolled at the financial centers for the protection
of all the banks, would be ample, is insufficient
when distributed into more than 25,000 small
piles under as many separate ownerships for the
individual protection of any. Not a bank in the
lot can control enough gold to protect itself
against that which they all fear, a run by their
depositors."

It is a heavy count in the indictment against
our gold standard that it places our industries,
our debts and even our government at the mercy
of unscrupulous gamblers, who are able to heap
hundreds of millions of useless debt upon the
country, govern to a large extent the general
movement of prices, exert great influence over
the business interests of the country, capture
millions of unearned profits, and bring the gov-
ernment to its knees before them, offering tribute
for their protection—all by controlling the float-
ing supply of gold.

We do not want either wild cat bank notes or
suction pipes from the public vaults to Wall
street and Europe. The escape from both lies
in a national currency divorced from coin, care-
fully regulated in volume, and enforced in the
courts as a full legal tender, issued by the gov-
ernment. History shows that this has been done
and can be done by means of a regulated paper
money, and it is equally emphatic that it never
has been done and probably never can be done
with a system based on gold.

According to David Gibson, editor of the "Bank
Note" Magazine, a money panic, carefully planned
by Wall Street bankers, has been averted by the
prompt action of Secretary of the Treasury Mc-
Adoo, with the full approval of President Wil-
son. Then came the official announcement that
the bankers no longer need look to Wall street.
The United States Treasury would, if necessary,
issue up to \$500,000,000 in emergency currency
to meet any crisis. One threat was enough;
New York banks suddenly found millions, and
dumped them on the loan market. This was an-
other victory for government paper money, with-
out a gold basis.

Under existing conditions gold is the single
commodity, the price of which does not fluctuate
in the slightest degree from year to year and
from decade to decade. Regardless of the abun-
dant or scarcity of bullion, a dollar of legal tender
always contains 25.8 grains of gold 7.10 fine. Yet
gold is itself a merchantable commodity which
may be mined at one period in far greater abun-
dant than in another, and the production of which
may on occasions be greatly cheapened by the
discovery of new methods of refining, giving
much larger production. In consequence of this
the world has been flooded with gold, and the
actual value of that commodity, in exchange for
other commodities, has decreased. Yet the gold
dollar of today has the same weight as the gold
dollar of 1897.

Since the above was written Congress author-
ized the issue of one billion dollars emergency
currency to meet the demand caused by the
European war. Only \$137,000,000 had been called
for by the banks up to August 7th.

In commenting on this the controller of the
currency, John Skelton Williams, is reported to
have said: "Currency is being supplied to meet
the requirements of trade everywhere, by both
the large and small banks."

There is no reason why this should not be so,
neither is there any reason why there should be

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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

any suspension of currency payments by national banks anywhere in this country.

The late Senator Ingalls struck the keynote, in the following quotation: "No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty it does not break. It has no friend it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In time of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster it becomes the agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crises of great peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field; but when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruit of victory. In our own Civil War it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead and iron of the South. It was the most invincible enemy of the public credit. Gold paid no soldier or sailor. It refused the national obligations. It was worth most when our fortunes were the lowest. Every defeat gave it increased value. It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. But as usual, when danger had been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggers to the front and asserts its supremacy."

The Washington "Post," in its issue of August 6, 1914, contained an editorial in which there is used the following: "It is too early to comment upon the utter collapse of the much vaunted gold basis of European financiers, upon the breaking down of its pretensions and the crumbling away of its promises in the very citadels of its pride and power—London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg."

"It has fallen amid its worshippers. Its ruins are marked by the placards of moratoriums—which means authorizing a government bank to suspend specie payment for a given period—official notices to the world of its failure, its wreck, and its downfall."

"A financial system that was to be a Gibraltar for the world went down in disaster upon the urgent needs of five nations, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Austria Hungary, its strongest upholders, its pillars and supporters."

"Instead of being able to do the work securely and safely for all the continents, it fell, shattered and shivered, at the calls of one."

The greenback is with us, now, in San Francisco; the banks are passing out paper money in preference to gold. From 1862 to 1875 gold and silver coin was not in circulation in the United States except on the Pacific Coast. About \$12,500,000 paper money has been sent out to the sub-treasury, and we understand the banks here have taken about \$3,000,000.

From statistical abstract of the United States, 1912, page 796, the gold coinage of the mints of the world, from 1881 to 1911, a period of thirty years, was \$7,858,720,892. The production of gold in the world since the discovery of America, was \$14,308,237,000.

In the calendar year 1911 nine of the leading nations of the world consumed in arts and industries \$165,985,200 gold. Assuming all nations of the earth would annually use the last named figures, in arts and industries, then would disappear, in thirty years, from circulation \$4,979,556,000 gold. The excess of exports over imports, from the United States, in the past fifty years, has been: Gold, \$419,000,000; silver, \$809,000,000; merchandise, \$8,831,000,000; total, \$10,059,000,000.

Yes; the gold standard has failed!

Gratitude when it is sincere is the garden where faith grows.—William Watson.

REDUCED CAR FARES.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Although the cost of operating street cars in San Francisco, because of our mild climate, is less than in any other city of its size in the United States, the fare here has remained at five cents, while in many hundreds of other cities, from villages to great cities, the fare ranges from three to four cents for each passenger.

Recently Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher introduced an ordinance in the Board of Supervisors reducing car fares to six tickets for twenty-five cents and twenty-five tickets for one dollar. This ordinance will be considered by the board during the next month.

Thanks to the zeal of Congressman John I. Nolan, a complete list of the cities having reduced car fares in every State of the union has been secured. This list shows that in more than forty-four States, including the District of Columbia, there are cities having reduced fares, and that the cities having such low fares exceed 360 in number. The half fare for school children is practically universal throughout the whole country.

In Alabama, the cities of Birmingham, Gadsen, Mobile and Montgomery have reduced fare for school children. In addition, every passenger in the city of Mobile may purchase twenty-two car tickets for one dollar, and Montgomery has a fare of twenty-four tickets for one dollar.

Although the receipts of the Mobile company last year were but \$610,703, yet it made a net profit, after paying interest and dividends, of \$101,908. At the end of the year it had a total surplus profit set aside of \$416,610. It is worthy of note by the people of San Francisco, that although the receipts of the United Railroads for the same year were \$8,500,000, or fourteen times as much as this Mobile company, yet the total accumulated surplus reported by the United Railroads for all of the years it has been doing business was but \$441,247, or just about the same as this Mobile company. It should also be remembered that the railroad commission, at a recent hearing, brought out the fact that the accounts of the United Railroads are not kept so as to show the real condition of the company.

By making further comparisons of this Mobile company with the United Railroads, the people of San Francisco may judge as to whether a reduced fare in this city would do any injustice to that company. The operating expense in Mobile was 54.9 per cent of the earnings. The operating expense of the United Railroads for the same year is reported by it to be exactly the same—54.9 per cent. Of course, the United Railroads return includes the million dollars that Calhoun got away with. The small Mobile company makes a showing equal to that of the United Railroads, although its receipts during the year, for each mile of track were but \$9600, while the United Railroads has receipts per mile of track of \$31,700, or more than three times as much as the Mobile company.

STILL PLEADING FOR DELAY.

The Merchants' Association of New York has announced that it has telegraphed Senators in Washington urging that, in view of business uncertainties, brought about by the European war, all pending trust legislation be postponed. The association says it takes this position "irrespective of the merits of pending bills," and then declares these bills "might precipitate a crisis so serious as to constitute a national calamity." The association is calling on similar organizations throughout the country to join it in its mournful chant.

Mankind never attacks fundamental problems till he has exhausted all the superficial ones.—Brand Whitlock.

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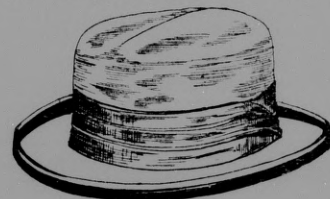
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fied that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

Small service is true service while it lasts;
Of humblest friends, bright creature! scorn not
one;
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun.
—Wordsworth.

We are in receipt of volume 1, number 1, of the
"Labor Bulletin," published at San Diego. The
paper is neat in typographical appearance and is
edited by S. C. Kelly, who announces the paper
will stand rigidly for the policies of the American
Federation of Labor.

The Sonoma County Poultry Producers' Asso-
ciation at its last meeting indorsed the universal
eight-hour measure. There was not a dissenting
vote. This organization is in tune with the times
and can not be fooled by the wails predicting
disaster sent up by the selfish interests engaged
in other lines of farming.

The first issue of the Stockton "Labor News"
arrived on our desk this week. It is a welcome
addition to our exchange list. It is neat in ap-
pearance and newsy in contents, and under the
able direction of F. P. Lamoreux we predict for
it a most useful career in the labor field. Such
a paper has long been needed in Stockton.

Labor Commissioner McLaughlin last week
caught a contractor on city work paying his men
50 cents per day less than the amount provided
by law, whereupon he arrested him and com-
pelled him to pay to the men about \$3000 wrong-
fully withheld. It is probable unscrupulous con-
tractors will be more careful in future as a direct
result of the action of the Labor Commissioner.

Don't wait until trouble comes to do your
fighting for union labor. It is possible for you
to prevent trouble and advance the cause every
day in the year in a peaceful fashion by demand-
ing the union label on the articles you purchase.
The union man who needs a fight to stir up his
interest and enthusiasm is only half a union man.
The potentialities of the union label are always
at hand if you will but use them.

The sugar combine wasted no time in taking
advantage of the European war as a pretext for
raising prices and increasing the millions of the
non-producers who own all of the world's sugar
supply. A prompt Federal investigation was or-
dered and reports there is no justification what-
ever for the conduct of these unscrupulous profit-
mongers. It is to be hoped some effective action
will be taken against them that will act as a
warning to other money hogs.

Against Prohibition

Condemnation of the proposed State-wide prohibition amendment was
voiced by the San Francisco Labor Council in a resolution passed at its meeting
last Friday night. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, There has been placed before the voters of the State of Cali-
fornia a prohibition amendment, which, if carried, would throw thousands of
persons into idleness and upon a market already incapable of absorbing the supply
of unemployed labor, and thus work great hardship and suffering upon many
thousands of industrious and frugal citizens by taking away from them their
means of livelihood without offering any compensating advantages; and

"Whereas, It has been demonstrated upon numerous occasions and in
various sections of our country that prohibition, forced upon an unwilling popula-
tion, does not actually prohibit, but tends to breed deception and hypocrisy in
many quarters of society, thus adding to, rather than diminishing, our evils; and,

"Whereas, It has been proven that the best way to increase temperance
among the workers is to provide employment with reasonable hours and good
pay, and, as the adoption of the proposed prohibition amendment would have a
diametrically opposite influence upon great numbers of California workers, by
throwing those engaged in the liquor and allied industries into direct and ruinous
competition for employment with those engaged in other occupations, thus bring-
ing about inevitable consequences too far-reaching and direful for enumeration;
therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assem-
bled, that we condemn the proposed amendment as one calculated to bring irre-
parable injury upon the people of the State, and more particularly the wage
workers, and urge upon all trade unionists the necessity of defeating a law so
dangerous to our welfare."

With the adoption of the above the Labor Council placed itself squarely
on record as opposed to the pending State-wide prohibition amendment on which
the people will vote on November 3rd.

The opposition, as set forth in the resolution, is based upon economic
grounds, treating the question purely as one calculated to hurt the workers as a
whole considerably more than the scheme could possibly benefit them even if such
a law could be enforced to the letter, which, of course, it could not except in
isolated instances where the people strongly favored it. The main reason for
condemning the measure is that its passage would throw thousands of persons out
of work and thus vastly increase the army of the unemployed, spread misery
broadcast and make the problem of earning a living more precarious not only
for those actually thrown out of work as a direct consequence, but also for
thousands of others. Labor is never benefited by anything which lessens the
opportunities for employment, and because prohibition, as proposed in the pend-
ing amendment, would do that very thing, labor is opposed to it.

In assuming a position in opposition to the amendment, labor is not putting
the dollar above morals, because there is much speculation as to whether our
morals could be improved at all by prohibition, and it is certain that the throwing
of thousands of persons into idleness and poverty would have a very bad influ-
ence upon the morals of the State. This is a fact which cannot be denied even
by the most fanatical prohibitionist.

Fluctuating Sentiments

If the union label is worth anything at all it is worth the slight inconvenience of demanding its presence on your purchases. The true trade unionist fully appreciates this fact, and will not be persuaded to take something else. He demands the label, and he gets it.

Madame Montessori, the world's greatest living figure in the field of child education, personally will supervise for four months the work of the model Montessori school to be conducted as a part of the educational demonstration work at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Word has come from Rome as to the famous teacher's plans for 1915.

Half a hundred concessionaires, amusement owners and their employees were arrested and fined, under a law passed 120 years ago (1794), prohibiting amusements on Sunday. Woodside Park, Philadelphia, the largest amusement resort in that vicinity, is the sufferer. Warrants were sworn out by a constable against every operator of a device in the park, and sixty-seven defendants were fined \$4 and costs.

Long hours of toil for small pay produce as much disease in the ranks of the workers as contagion or infection. This is especially true of tuberculosis, says Dr. Osler. This being true, it seems but logical and sensible that hours should be reduced below the danger line in all lines of endeavor. The proposed eight-hour law will remedy the difficulty in California, if the people desire that it shall be remedied.

The Stockton non-union shop brigade, now realizing they are beaten to a frazzle in the fight in the Slough City, are desperately circulating scurrilous and misleading statements concerning the conditions prevailing. Stories to the effect that union men are deserting their organizations and returning to work are branded by those in charge of the union end of the contest as entirely false, as there has not been a single defection from the labor ranks. The desertions have all been on the other side, a number of the employers, seeing the futility of the fight, having signed up with the unions. Mr. Calkins, secretary of the association, has disappeared, and his fellow trouble breeders say he is simply taking a vacation in order to recover from the effects of a severe beating administered by one of their number, a painting contractor.

The Mexican people now realize that President Woodrow Wilson is their true friend and that he desires to help them in their struggle for political and economic justice. Liberty-loving Mexicans consider themselves fortunate in having a humanitarian statesman like President Wilson as their friend. Where but a few months ago most of the Mexicans were antagonistic to President Wilson, they now speak of him as being a true democrat. The early hatred for the Americans was the result of Dictator Huerta's campaign of vilification in the Mexican press. In other words, President Wilson was attacked because he was misunderstood. Now that his motives are seen to be of the highest, the Mexican people have learned to love the President of the United States. President Wilson's assistance will enable the Mexican people to attain what they desire—an era of democracy.

Wit at Random

He stepped on her train, and he caused her much pain.

He was plowing around at a dance.
She wanted to fuss, but she didn't dare cuss.
So she gave him a cursory glance.
—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

A lively young fisher named Fischer,
Fished for fish from the edge of a fissure.
A fish, with a grin,
Pulled the fisherman in,
Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer.

"India, my boy," said an Englishman to a friend on his arrival at Calcutta, "is just the finest climate under the sun, but a lot of young fellows come out here, and they drink and they eat, and they drink and they die, and then they write home to their friends a pack o' lies and say it's the climate that has killed them."—*"Sacred Heart Review."*

Somebody said to Jamie MacJames one day: "I trust you don't spend all your wages." "That I don't," Jamie replied, "I only spend two-thirds. Two-thirds is all." "And the other third—you bank that, I suppose?" "No, I do better than that with it. I give it to the wife to run the house."—London "Standard."

Jefferson records in his autobiography his amusing reply to certain arguments in favor of retaining the law of primogeniture. When it was seen that the new nation would not retain that old law whereby everything went to the eldest son and the rest had little or nothing, the proposal was made to substitute the old Hebrew rule whereby the eldest son had a double portion. Jefferson replied to this that if the eldest son could eat twice as much or do double work, it might be a natural evidence of his own right to a double portion; but "being on a par in his powers and wants with his brothers and sisters he should be on a par also in the partition of the patrimony."

"I know a nature faker," said Mr. Bache, the author, "who claims that a hen of his last month hatched from a setting of seventeen eggs seventeen chicks that had, in lieu of feathers, fur. He claimed that these fur-coated chicks were a proof of Nature's adaptation of all animals to their environment, the seventeen eggs having been of the cold storage variety."

A trial took place recently in Texas before a negro jury. The twelve gentlemen of color were told by the judge to retire and "find a verdict."

They departed for the juryroom. Then began the opening and shutting of drawers, the slamming of doors, and other sounds of unusual commotion. Everyone wondered what the trouble was.

At last the jury came back into the court, and the foreman arose and said:

"We hab looked every whar—in the drawers, and behind the do', an' can't find no verdict.' It warn't in de room."—*"National Monthly."*

Early one morning, on the second day out, a terribly seasick passenger, pale and hollow-eyed, came out of his stateroom and ran into a lady who was coming along the passageway clad in the scantiest raiment. She screamed and started to run. "Don't be alarmed," groaned the man. "Don't be alarmed, madam; I shall never live to tell it."

Miscellaneous

THE DELL OF DREAMS.

By Louis Ginsberg.

From out the darkened land of woe,
From weary toil and care,
I wandered, darkling, lorn, when lo!
I saw a dell of dreams aglow;
Ah, rest, I knew, breathed there.

And as I entered in this glade—
This urging dell of dreams—
I saw the laughing years, arrayed
In joyous, choral groups, all wade
In time's reluctant streams!

Then my dream Spirit led me near
Time's redolent, green slope;
And there I rested me to hear
Their seraph songs of wondrous cheer—
Their songs of love and hope.

And as the laving, joyous years,
In happy, circling throng
Poured music in my ravished ears,
Lo! vanished were my cares and fears;
My trembling soul grew strong!

Then as a breeze of hope now blew
From dreams within this dell,
Sweet life, with garlands, near me drew;
And as she nestled close, I knew
Here I would ever dwell.

The genius that sways a nation by its arbitrary will seems less august to us than that which multiplies and reinforces itself in the instincts and convictions of an entire people.—James Russell Lowell.

APPRECIATION.

By George Matthew Adams.

Appreciation is the salt that savors the work and life of the world. Without appreciation for what we do and without appreciation for what is done for us, the merest task would become a burden and the sunshine would go down out of the hearts of the people.

Express your appreciation.

Appreciation is often withheld for fear of an advantage being taken of it. Nothing could be so foolish. Such a man takes advantage of himself. Appreciation acts like the oil on the dry, worn parts of a machine. It starts everything to running smoothly. Continued appreciation keeps things running smoothly. Also it saves wear.

Express your appreciation.

People waste away, render but half service, and finally drop back in the race simply through a lack of appreciation. Appreciation is not only one of the most powerful tonics on earth—it's an actual necessary food. And without it no one partakes of a balanced diet.

Appreciation stirs and stimulates. It goes to a man's soul as an electric current to the sensitive nerve centers.

Express your appreciation.

Appreciate the chance to live. Appreciate your health, your home, your father and mother, your friends, your opportunity. Some of these you may not have. But appreciate what you do have—and greater gifts will hourly be added.

American Federation Newsletter

To Aid Striking Teamsters.

At Ottawa, Ill., about 300 unionists are on strike because of the hostile position taken by the Builders and Contractors' Council and other employers, who refuse to recognize the Teamsters' Union or any other craft in that city. Seven locals are already involved.

No Change in Strike.

"No change, everybody standing firm," is the report of machinists in Trenton, N. J., who struck several weeks ago for higher wages. The workers charge that the Manufacturers' Association has taken a hand in the affair. Benefits are being paid by the international union. The large number of strikebreakers and "detectives" on the employers' payrolls is making the strike an expensive proposition. About 450 machinists are involved.

Would Prohibit Jewelry.

Stop women workers from wearing bracelets and rings which are likely to catch in machinery is the advice of Chief Factory Inspector Oscar Nelson, in his first annual report, which shows that 59,105 "danger points" in Illinois industrial plants have been done away with in the last twelve months, thus preventing thousands of accidents. The report recommends more inspectors be appointed, that the number of fatalities may be reduced still further.

Opposes Unionism.

The Edison Electric Company will be called to account for its opposition to organization among its workers, and the discharge of active trade unionists. At a meeting of the New England District Council of Electrical Workers, at which every State in this section was represented, it was voted to support the local electrical workers in any stand they may take. It was declared at the meeting that men who are known to be members of a labor union are discharged from the employment of the Edison Company for trivial causes which in another man would be passed unnoticed. It was also charged that any man seeking employment is asked about his affiliation with organized labor, and if he says that he is a union man, he is not given employment.

Union Agitation Counts.

The Baltimore street car company has raised the wages of its motormen and conductors. Trade unionists point to the fact that the company's announcement follows the statement by officers that the new union of street car men, Division 668, is increasing in membership despite detectives and "company men" who would block organization. The new union is not satisfied with the wage increase, however, and has asked the management to open up a conference on the following basis: Reinstatement of all men discharged because of union affiliation; abolition of "swing runs"; seniority of service to prevail; the right of the men to purchase uniforms in the open market; ten hours, or as near as possible, to constitute a day's work; arbitration to adjust differences, and the right of the men to present grievances through representatives of the union.

Want Workers as Delegates.

Sentiment favorable to the election of workmen as delegates to the coming New York constitutional convention is increasing. The State Federation of Labor recently sent out a circular to all unions asking them to combine to elect workers as delegates. It was pointed out that

a number of questions of importance would be taken up at this convention, and it was necessary that men truly representative should be there to speak for the workmen. The unionists most prominently mentioned are President Gompers of the A. F. of L., whose legal residence is New York; John Mitchell, workmen's compensation commissioner, and President Daniel Harris and Secretary Frederick C. Bates of the State Federation of Labor. The coming convention of the State branch will undoubtedly take action on this question.

Win An Important Victory.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., after a three months' strike, employees in the printing department of the Sanford carpet mills have won the contest and defeated the largest and most influential concern of its kind in the Mohawk Valley. It is the first time in fifty years workers in the Sanford mills have successfully maintained an organization. The strike was forced on the employees in the printing department because of a system of fines for alleged bad work. The workers charged that foremen would not let them see the work, and would tell them they "would have to take his word for it or get out of the factory." When the workers organized under the United Textile Workers, their officers were discharged, and all efforts of the State Board of Mediation to adjust the dispute failed, as the mill management "would not recognize the union." The solidity of its workers, however, brought new viewpoints. Under the agreement, there will be no discrimination between returning strikers because of union activity, and the cases of the three employees discharged prior to the strike will be referred to arbitration—a point the company would not consider before the walkout. The victory is a most important one for the United Textile Workers and the trade union movement in general, as it means the creation of a strong organized sentiment throughout this section.

Can't Draft U. S. Citizens.

There is no way in which a foreign nation can compel a naturalized citizen of this country to leave the United States and enlist in the army of his native country, is the substance of an official statement by Secretary of State Bryan, in answer to numerous queries. "The United States holds," says the Secretary, "that no naturalized citizen of this country can rightfully be held for account for military liability to his native land subsequent to immigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which the United States has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The latter countries may hold that naturalization of their citizens or subjects as citizens of other countries has no effect upon their original military obligations, or may deny the right of their citizens or subjects to become naturalized citizens of other countries in the absence of express consent or without the fulfillment of military obligations. It is important to observe that an alien who declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States does not at the time of making such declaration, renounce allegiance to his original sovereign, but merely declares that he intends to do so. Such person does not, by his declaration of intention, acquire the status of a citizen of the United States."

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CHEAPER PRICES TO THE CONSUMER.

It may be a fair statement that the average reader of the "Labor Clarion" receives about 50 cents per hour for his employment. That is just the amount of money he saves when he purchases a DRURY hat

Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Reader, that 50 cents saved is 50 cents made?

The male population of San Francisco is overwhelmingly composed of organized labor. In a certain sense of the word, union men are obliged to trade in a union store, and particularly is this so in reference to hats. The union man assists his own cause by demanding a union label in his hat. San Francisco is particularly fortunate in having perhaps one of the most beautiful Hat Stores located at the very hub of the city, catering to the needs of union men. This is the well-known DRURY Hat Store opposite the "Call" Building on Market street.

The courteous young salesmen here are all members of the local Retail Clerks' Union and from their enormous stock of hats they are sure to give the intending customer a properly becoming hat.—Adv.

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Sorensen Co.

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Warranted
for TWO
YEARSJames R. Sorensen
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AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER

Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 25, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

E. Messina, pianist, was admitted to membership upon examination.

Transfers deposited: Maddine Kaiser, Local 537, Boise; H. Roy Scott, Local 47, Los Angeles; C. S. Hoffman, Local 105, Spokane.

Reinstated: Louis E. Flimspach, E. M. Hunt R. Moveida, P. Pelz, W. Hofman, John Stross, W. E. Thomson, D. D. Custin, W. A. Hoyt, W. Dickman.

E. Gargana of Local 125, Norfolk, Va., is reported playing at Pantages.

Theo. Eisfeldt, our veteran treasurer, has gone to the country for a week's rest and pleasure.

A resolution was presented at the last meeting of the union proposing to repeal section 6 of article 7, which states that no officer of this union shall hold office for more than two years at any one time. This proposition will be up for final action at the September meeting, also a proposition to annul the present law exempting members from dues who have been members of this union for over twenty-five years, will be considered at the same meeting.

Members please take notice and settle for your picnic tickets with C. H. King, chairman of the committee.

The trouble at the Empress Theatre in Sacramento has been settled and the men are back to work, having been out for over six months.

What is wise work, and what is foolish work? what the difference between sense and nonsense, in daily occupation? There are three tests of wise work: that it must be honest, useful and cheerful. . . . Here, then, is your chief duty, you workmen and tradesmen—to be true to yourselves and to us who would help you. We can do nothing for you, nor you for yourselves, without honesty. Get that, you get all; without that, your suffrages, your reforms, your free-trade measures, your institutions of (natural) science, are all in vain. It is useless to put your heads together, if you can't put your hearts together. Shoulder to shoulder, right hand to right hand, among yourselves, and no wrong hand to anybody else, and you'll win the world yet.—John Ruskin.

In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

A CAUSTIC REPLY.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 13, 1914.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of California, Seneca C. Beach, Secretary, San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Referring to your communication of August 7th, enclosing a list of twelve questions which you state have been submitted to the various candidates for the State Senate and the Assembly by the California State Federation of Labor, we have to say:

1. We note your wish to inform the members of your association and the business interests generally throughout the State as to our "attitude on the questions asked by the State Federation of Labor."

2. We note also your statement that any members of the Senate or Assembly ought not to represent any "given class" but "their particular constituents primarily and the whole people of California, secondarily."

3. In reply we have to thank you for your assistance in making our "attitude" regarding the wishes of the organized workers so widely known and are glad to state that we not only support the position of the State Federation of Labor in all the matters submitted by it, but we further stand for an eight-hour working day, for a minimum wage, for the employment of all and for the public ownership and management of all those monopolies represented by your association and just now advancing the cost of living to the workers without any corresponding advance in the wages of labor.

4. We call your attention to the fact that we are utterly unable to understand how any member of the Senate or Assembly can represent both the interests of the members of your association and the workers who are the victims of the exploiting private monopolies which you represent. If elected we shall be quite content to represent the whole class of those who render useful service of any sort, and have no ambition to be the spokesmen of those who seek for unearned private advantage at the expense of all the useful workers of the world.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your communication, we are,

M. P. CHRISTENSEN,

Secretary-Treasurer San Francisco Local Socialist Party, and all candidates for Senate and Assembly.

We blame circumstances, but we, and not the circumstances, are guilty. We, and not others, are always at the bar of our own conscience.—William Watson.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Frank McGinn, who scored a tremendous hit as "Officer 666" in the farce of that name, will head the program next week presenting "The Cop," a comedy. The play deals with the system but in such a different way that it would detract from its interest to describe it in advance. Lola Merrill and Frank Otto will appear in their dainty little playlet "Her Daddy's Friend," which furnishes a most enjoyable quarter of an hour's entertainment. Waldemar Young and William Jacobs, with the assistance of Ethyl McFarland, will present their original travesty "When Caesar Ran a Paper." Mr. Jacobs will impersonate the role of Julius Caesar, the editor; Mr. Young that of Marc Antony, the press agent, and Miss McFarland will exercise her terpsichorean ability as Cleopatra. "When Caesar Ran a Paper" was written by them for a charitable entertainment where it met with such success that it was immediately booked for the Orpheum Circuit. Walter De Leon and "Muggins" Davies, always welcome visitors, will present for their return engagement a novelty in the form of a burlesque moving picture drama. Miller and Lyles are a team of colored comedians who bring their lively act to a big finish with a burlesque boxing bout that is very funny. Next week will conclude the engagements of Aileen Stanley; the Hickey Brothers, and Charles Olcott with Gus Edwards' Matinee Girls.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as deckhands in the service of the State will be received at the office of the commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before September 19, 1914. The State employs deckhands in connection with the Board of Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco, at a salary of \$80 per month.

Candidates must have had at least one year's experience in some kind of employment connected with shipping within the last five years, and must be able to row a boat, go aloft, swim and splice lines in order to qualify for this examination.

The commission also announces that applications for employment as painters and tinnners in the service of the State will be received at the office of the commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before September 26, 1914.

The State employs painters in the five State hospitals, the Board of State Harbor Commissioners and the Sonoma State Home.

Tinnners are employed at the Whittier school, the Napa State Hospital and the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

People's Philharmonic Orchestra

FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT

HERMAN PERLET, Conductor

Soloists—VICTOR de GOMEZ, Cello Virtuoso; HENRY L. PERRY, Basso

PAVILION RINK

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

General Admission 25c; Reserved Seats 50c.

On Sale, also Season Membership Tickets at — Sherman, Clay & Co., Kohler & Chase and New Era League, 816 Hotel St. Francis

Endorsed by San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 21, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Brouillet. President Gallagher arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused; Delegate Bonsor was appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved with the following correction: The item in the receipts termed "Labor Clarion" should be \$50 instead of \$30.

Credentials—Beer Drivers—E. Oldfield, Joseph Graff, vice H. J. Alberts and Jas. Larkin. Garment Cutters—Hugh Foley. Steam Shovelmen—R. F. Haney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the State Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$857.20 for Stockton assessment. From Steam Fitters No. 590, stating it had levied the assessment. From Mrs. Inez Haynes Gillmore, inclosing check for \$50 for Stockton. From State Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of financial statement of the Stockton lock-out fund for three weeks.

Referred to Executive Committee—From F. D. Comerford, attorney for Carl E. Person. From the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League, in reference to the Panama Theatre. From Box Makers, request for a boycott on the Pacific Box Factory.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher (Photo-Engravers), requesting the Hall Association to have the halls re-tinted. Moved that the resolutions be referred to the Hall Association; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson (Waiters), condemning the proposed amendment relative to State-wide prohibition. Moved that the resolutions be adopted, and copies forwarded to all Central Councils in the State; carried.

Report of Union—Cigar Makers—Donated \$25 to the Stockton lockout.

Label Section—Minutes of Section read and filed. Delegate Guth reported that the Section has appointed a woman to organize the Women's Auxiliary of the Label Section.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the proposed charter amendment in awarding of city contracts, committee recommends that the enclosed draft, after one week's publication in the "Labor Clarion," be made a special order for consideration of the Council on Friday evening, September 4th, at 9:30; concurred in. In the matter of letter and resolutions from the Universal Eight-Hour Day League of Washington, suggesting a joint campaign for the adoption of the universal eight-hour workday, committee recommends that present circumstances do not warrant the expenditure of moneys for the holding of a convention, and that the secretary so advise the Universal Eight-Hour League of Washington; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—Delegate Zant submitted a report of his work on the Sperry products boycott, which was filed.

Delegate Casey reported on the Stockton situation and stated there has not been one desertion from the ranks; fight progressing, and is sure that labor will win.

Unfinished Business—Moved that the Grocery Clerks' wage scale be adopted as presented. Amendment, that the matter be postponed one week; amendment carried.

New Business—The delegates' attention was called to the replies of the candidates as printed in the "Labor Clarion."

The chair called attention to the fact that on

the 22d of September the low fare ordinance would come up before the Supervisors, and that publicity was needed. Moved that \$100 be set aside for publicity in favor of the ordinance; carried.

Receipts—Marble Workers No. 44, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Composition Roofers, \$16; Stage Employees, \$8; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Bakers, \$32; Upholsterers, \$12; Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Retail Clerks, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Garment Workers, \$20; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$16; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Carriage Workers, \$4; Janitors, \$16; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$8; Label Section, \$1; Stockton assessment, \$958.80. Total receipts, \$1179.80.

Expenses—State Federation of Labor, \$1000; Secretary, \$40; office expense, \$15; Stenographers, \$51; Thos. Zant, \$30; R. I. Wisler, printing letter heads, boycott cards, etc., \$72.75; "Labor Clarion," \$73; Label Section, \$1. Total expenses, \$1282.75.

Respectfully submitted,

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held August 19, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President S. Roman.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials—Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union—E. F. Cotter and Frank Akers. Mailers' Union—Ferd. Barbrack. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Royal Neckwear Company of Chicago, in regard to style and quality of neckwear manufactured by them; referred to the Agitation Committee. From Cigar Makers' Union, appealing for a more consistent demand for their label by organized labor; delegates instructed to take notice and communication filed. From C. Weber, stating that he has not received a reply to his letter; secretary reported that the letter sent by him was returned twice for not being properly addressed; filed.

Reports of Unions—Barbers reported that they have placed a fine of \$50 on their members for buying non-union made cigars. Hatters reported that the Lundstrom Hat Works had signed their wage schedule. Janitors reported that they have unionized the janitors in Foresters' and Hibernia halls; gave a smoker, using only union-made cigars, and that they have assessed themselves for 5 cents per week for ten weeks for the men and women of Stockton. Glove Workers reported that work is dull, their members working only half time, blaming organized labor for these conditions by not demanding the union label on gloves. Waiters are still boycotting Clark's bakery on Van Ness avenue, requesting union men and women to stay away from this place. Allied Printing Trades Council reported that Chas. H. Johnson, operating the Frederick Printing Company, a non-union concern at 775 Frederick street, pleaded guilty to a charge of illegally using the A. P. T. label, in Judge Shortall's court on August 11th, and was fined \$100; J. Frederick Felles, part owner of the Co-Operative Press, another non-union concern at 1827 Fillmore street, was found guilty by a jury on August 13th for the like charges in the same court.

New Business—Motion that a lady delegate be appointed to organize the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Section; carried. Motion that \$3 per day be paid to the organizer; carried. Sister Mahoney was appointed to the position. Secretary was instructed to have 1000 membership applications printed for the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union
Made
and
Bottled

Soft
Drink
AND
Mineral
Water

OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A VAUDEVILLE REVELATION.

FRANCIS MCGINN, The Original "Officer 666," in Tom Barry's Comedy "The Cop"; LOLA MERRILL and FRANK OTTO in "Her Daddy's Friend"; WALDEMAR YOUNG and WILLIAM JACOBS, assisted by Ethyl McFarland, in their Original Travesty "When Caesar Ran A Paper"; WALTER DE LEON and "MUGGINS" DAVIES in their Own Songs and Ideas; MILLER and LYLES, Colored Comedians; AILEEN STANLEY; HICKEY BROS. Last Week CHARLES OLCOTT with GUS EDWARDS' MATINEE GIRLS, including Irene Martin.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Telephone Douglas 3379

AUGUST L. FOURTNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

WINNING WITHOUT WAR.

Address by Walter Thomas Mills.

The cost of living is everywhere increasing faster than is the purchasing power of wages.

Just now, under the pretense of war prices, the cost of living is advancing without precedent and without excuse.

The cost of producing clothing, fuel, and shelter is constantly falling rather than rising. Every achievement in discovery, in invention, in organization, in skill, means the use of less of human energy in the process of production and ought to be accompanied by a corresponding drop in selling prices.

Thorold Rogers contends that in the fifteenth century wages, measured by what wages will actually buy, were higher and the standard of living for the workers, as compared with others, higher than at any other time in human history and at that time there was a universal eight-hour day. Since then the larger share of all improvements in economy in production have been achieved but the share of the product which the producer gets as related to the whole volume of production is smaller now than at any time before in the whole life of man.

As causes of this widening breach between the ability of the worker to produce and his ability to buy his own products, various things have been mentioned, as the tariff, free trade, and increase of gold, but the trouble is that this advance in prices as compared with wages goes on under high tariffs, low tariffs, and no tariffs, and as it is common to them all it cannot be caused by any of these as related to the others.

The increase in gold may explain a general increase in all prices but that would mean an increase in the prices of labor, that is, wages along with all the rest. It cannot explain the increase of the prices which labor pays as compared with the prices which labor gets.

The real explanation is involved in the fact that there are two general classes of markets. In the one, the prices are fixed by competition. In the other, the prices are fixed by monopoly.

Under competition, that is real competition, prices tend to fall to a point very close to the cost of production. This is true because if anyone asked very much more than the cost of production he would be underbid by his competitors. If he consented to take less it would mean his bankruptcy.

In the monopoly market there are no competitors. There may be more than one place where the goods can be obtained, but whenever the prices in many places go up together, with concert of action, it means that by some combination or by some central power prices are controlled. Monopoly is the only power which can push up the price regardless of the cost of production. Whenever prices are advanced regardless of the cost of production it may be taken for granted that monopoly and monopoly only has been the cause of the advance.

Now, labor is sold in a competitive market and under it the worker is unable to obtain very much more than the cost of his own maintenance, which is the labor cost of labor.

The unemployed and the poorly employed are the ever present competitors of the regularly employed and the better employed and so on in the competitive market of labor wages never get very far above the cost of its maintenance.

No so, however, in the monopoly prices of the food, clothing, fuel, and shelter without which existence becomes impossible. The monopoly control of any commodity enables the monopolist to fix the selling price and to maintain that price at any point not so high that the article goes out of the market for lack of purchasers.

While monopoly is impossible in the face of competition in all lines of activity where equipment and organization on a large scale is pos-

sible and profitable, competition is the process by which final monopoly is made inevitable.

It is thus seen that the very process by which just prices can be maintained is at the same time the process by which monopoly may be established under which just prices become at once impossible.

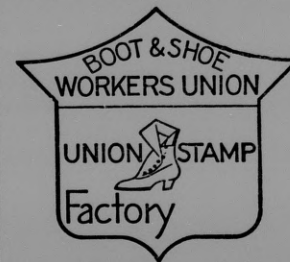
For many years the only cause of war serious enough to make war really possible has been a war for markets. The present world war is no exception to this statement. The rivalry between Germany and the rest of Europe is at bottom a competitive struggle for European mastery of European markets. In the present instance the particular market involved is the market sought by the money lender of France, England, and America, as against the industry created by modern German enterprise.

The only remedy for a great private monopoly, the only one which has ever had the power anywhere to reduce the selling price to the cost of production and to hold that price at that point has been public ownership of the undertaking which has fallen under the control of private monopoly. Sugar has advanced in price because of the infamous and inexcusable private monopoly control by the few of the prices that must be paid by all. But postage stamps have not advanced and it is the history of all such public services that whenever the enterprise realizes a surplus over and above the cost of the service, the selling price is reduced and the public, itself, given the benefit of any economies made possible by improvements in the service. There is nothing in the production and distribution of sugar involving greater efficiency, greater skill, greater responsibility than in the management of the Post Office Department, while that service in the United States of which all Americans are proud, which involves the greatest scientific capacity, the greatest devotion to the public good—I refer to the work of the Marine Hospital Corps, and its marvelous achievements in behalf of the common good,—and this service is publicly owned and operated without monopoly.

Once eliminate the power of private monopoly in the fixing of selling prices, once establish that all advantages from improved efficiency in the equipment, the organization or the management of any of these great industrial or commercial enterprises essential to the common good and at once the purchasing power of wages must advance and the selling price of commodities and social service must fall until the workers will be able to buy out of the market all the wealth which their labor puts there. This done in any community, the spoliations of private monopoly become impossible. Extend the organization and emancipation of industry after this manner to cover all the earth and international war becomes an utter and absolute impossibility. The Socialists the world over are the enemies of war. It is because war is born out of industrial and commercial monopoly and it is because these monopolies, both in times of peace and in times of war, are the only robbers numerous and strong enough to make good the effective pillage of all mankind.

The Founder of Christianity arose in an oriental country, and when I am told that Orientals always mistake kindness for fear, I must repeat that I do not believe it, any more than I believe the stranger saying of Carlyle, that after all the fundamental question between any two human beings is—Can I kill thee or can'st thou kill me? I do not agree that any organized society has ever subsisted upon either of these principles, or that brutality is always present as a fundamental postulate in the relations between rulers and ruled.—Lord Morley.

Life finds its noblest spring of impulse in this hidden impulse to do our best.—Robert Collyer.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

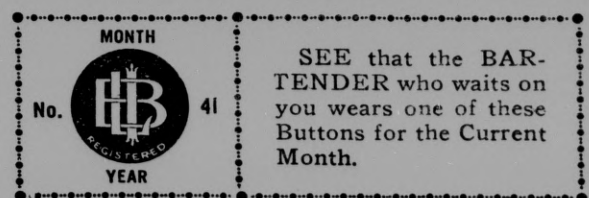
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



Union Stamped Shoes

SOLD BY UNION CLERKS IN A UNION STORE

We sell more Men's, Women's and Children's UNION STAMPED SHOES than any other retail store in the United States. Not only will you find our variety the largest and the quality the best, but we also save you from 50c. to \$1.50 on each pair purchased.



Our 33-year reputation for Square Dealing guarantees the honest worth of our Footwear

B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

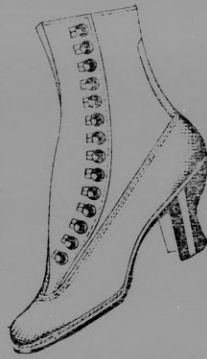
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

We Give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS



Personal and Local

The proposed constitutional amendment for the waiters' union to meet but twice a month was overwhelmingly defeated at the last regular meeting of that organization.

The ball of the Moving Picture Operators' Union, to be held in the Auditorium tomorrow, Saturday night, gives promise of being a most novel affair. There will be moving pictures galore and a number of vaudeville stunts from the different amusement resorts of the city. The proceeds are to go to the sick and death fund.

The Alameda Labor Council has invited President Gompers to come to California and campaign for the eight-hour law. It is not probable, however, he will be able to make the trip.

The Molders' Union of Washington, D. C., has unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacy for re-election of Congressman John I. Nolan and calling upon the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of California to return Nolan to Congress for the good of the great mass of people, whose friend he has been.

The Labor Council has decided to give the six rides for a quarter ordinance some publicity and appropriated \$100 for that purpose.

The culinary unions and bartenders of San Francisco and Oakland have assessed their members 5 cents per month to date from January, 1913, and will continue to collect the assessment until June, 1915, when the international will hold its eighteenth general convention in this city, a part of the fund will be used for convention purposes and part for segregation propaganda.

The Gas and Water Workers' Union at its last meeting donated \$100 to the family of Albert Johnson, a deceased member of the union.

Housesmiths' Union No. 78 will give a social and entertainment in the auditorium of the Building Trades Temple complimentary to the ladies on Saturday evening, September 5th. The following committee has charge of the arrangement: Chairman, P. Vaughn; John Hoffman, Edward Lewis, Thomas Scabill, Henry Lay, William Michels, Lewis Morrison, Robert Griffith and William Cassidy.

The United Glass Workers' Union, at its last meeting, presented a pair of gold cuff buttons and a clasp to George E. Bridges, retiring president, as tokens of appreciation of his services to the union. The union donated \$25 to the International Workers' Defense League.

The Universal Eight-Hour League will be advised that the Labor Council is willing to co-operate in a joint campaign to secure the adoption of the proposed eight hour measure before the electors of Oregon, Washington and California.

The proposed charter amendment favoring home industry was made a special order of business for Friday evening, September 4th.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company, builders of the Indian Motorcycle, has adjusted its differences with organized labor and is again on the fair list. This information is sent out by the joint committees of the labor and building trades councils of Springfield, Mass.

Remember the Sperry Flour products are on the unfair list of the State Federation of Labor.

The picnic of the Butchers' Union will be held on Sunday, September 6th, at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael. There will be dancing, racing and other sports. The officers and committees are: Chairman of the day, M. R. Grunhof; Arrangement Committee, Ed. Powers, Gus Alden, John Funk; Finance Committee, Wm. Fieber, Ben Oswald, J. J. Kretzmer; Gate Committee, F. M. Sanford, Phil Struble, J. J. Kretzmer, I. Putnam, Anthony Oswald, P. Bellegrade; Game Committee, James McDermott, John Brown, C. Fieber, Chas. Summer, M. Arela, H. Krieger; Raffle Committee, Max Schiller, F. Cummings, R. Dorand, F. Welch, A. Lucier, Gus Norman; Refreshment Committee, J. Larroche, Wm. Fieber, Ben Oswald, W. Creegan, L. Chaffin; Voting Committee, John Funk, Wm. Nelson, Wm. J. Kearney, T. J. Hicks, Herman Meyer, J. Draper; Floor Managers, Gus Alden, Al Levy; Assistants, John McCaffery, L. E. Walker, Henry Osterloh, Ed. Meurer, A. Nevin, Walter Perry.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

By William T. Bonsor.

Many complaints have reached the office of the Anti-Jap Laundry League to the effect that a majority of the Chinese laundries in this city are violating the provisions of Bill No. 2551, Ordinance No. 2298 (New Series), amending Section No. 4 of Ordinance No. 144. This ordinance makes it unlawful for the operation of a public laundry or wash house between the hours of 6 p. m. and 7 a. m., or on any portion of that day known as Sunday. It provides that no work shall be done on clothes during these hours. It provides also that all windows in laundries that open on any public thoroughfare shall permit of an unobstructed view of the interior of said buildings during the hours within which work is prohibited. The use of shutter, blinds, shades or other coverings that fill the entire window space is strictly prohibited.

Upon investigation the league finds that these complaints are well founded, as Chinese laundry men are continually violating both sections of the ordinance.

On August 8th the chief of police ordered the members of the department to arrest and prosecute all violators of this ordinance.

At this time it is quite apparent that the police officers are not following instructions by forcing the observance of this law. It is quite easy to observe that most of these laundries are using shutters, blinds, etc., which is prohibited by the ordinance.

It is hoped, however, that the patrolmen of this city will from this time on enforce all provisions of this ordinance, in order that the law may be upheld and the Chinese laundrymen be forced to compete upon a near equality with white laundrymen as far as hours of work are concerned.

COOKS AND WAITERS GAIN.

More than two-thirds of the hotels and restaurants in Pueblo, Colo., have agreed to the new scale of the cooks and waiters on the same wage basis. Men workers shall labor ten hours, and women eight hours a day. Waiters employed steadily will receive \$10 a week and waitresses \$7. Extra waiters will be paid \$2 a shift and waitresses \$1.30. In first-class houses male head cooks will receive \$18, and female head cooks \$14. Second and night cooks will receive \$15 and \$12 for men and women, respectively. In second-class houses male head cooks will receive \$15 and female head cooks \$12.

UNION LABOR HOSPITAL

FORMERLY McNUTT HOSPITAL

Tickets for Hospital Service, doctor and medicine, for \$1.00 a month

1055 Pine Street

Tel. Franklin 7266

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Smoke

"Royal"

The Best Tobacco produced by Mother Earth :: :: :: Union Made